REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,738.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1873.

SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—REPEAT 2

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AGRA," 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. G. SHARP, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave Bombay	November 1873. 29	Leave Tuticorin	December 1873. 7
,, Ratnagherry	,, 30	,, Columbo	,, 8
,, Vingorla	,, 30	,, Galle	,, 9
,, Goa	,, Dec. 1	,, Negapatam	,, 12
,, Carwar	,, 2	,, Pondicherry	,, 13
,, Mangalore	,, 2	,, Madras	,, 15
,, Cannanore	,, 3	,, Cocanada	,, 17
,, Tellicherry	,, 3	,, Vizanagram	,, 18
,, Calicut	,, 4	,, Bimlipatam	,, 18
,, Beypore	,, 4	,, Cogunlpore	,, 19
,, Cochin	,, 5	,, Chitpore Point	,, 20
,, Alleppy	,, 5	Arrive CALCUTTA	,, 22

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on the Branch lines or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Interior of the Peninsula, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Mangalore.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BRAHIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

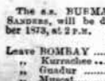
The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Nov. 1873.	Leave BUSREH	Dec. 1873.
,, Kurrachee	25	,, Fao	10
,, Gwadur	26	,, Bushire	12
,, Muscat	28	,, Bahrein	13
,, Bunder Abbas ...	30	,, Linga	17
,, Linza	Dec 2	,, Bunder Abbas ...	19
,, Bushire	6	,, Muscat	21
,, Koweit	6	,, Gwadur	23
,, Fao	6	,, Kurrachee	26
,, Mahomerah	7	Arrive BOMBAY	26
Arrive BUSREH	7		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 805 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MCLELLAN, R. N.R., will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. PEARSON, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

Fare to Liverpool...Rs. 500.
,, Spez ..... ,, 900.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

The Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th November 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England to the extent to which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., will soon find that they have the same privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All the Railway Passengers arriving in India now land at BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Pisearda exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are now, and will be so much more than ever, valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
,, Ear-rings	,, £ 1 10 to £10
,, Lockets	,, £ 1 0 to £20
,, Suites	,, £10 10 to £30
Chains ..... Per Ounce	,, £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DECCAN (3,128 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain W. SOAMES, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BIHAR (1,725 tons and 300 H.P.,) Capt. W. E. DUNBAR, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 29th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

POONAH .....2,132 Tons, November 20th, to Calcutta.
HYDASPES .....2,984 Tons, ,, 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£65
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY GOODS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Rooms in Apollo Street, No. 13—

An invoice of plated and black buggy lamps, plated and bronze chamber candlesticks, spare chamber shades, brass gilt clocks and time-pieces with figured under glass domes and shades, plated, glass, and crockery ware, few lots of ramanadi pieces of coloured alpacas, paramattas, cashmere, quilted cloth, trouser cloth, silk neckties, bathing and wash-hand towels, paper collars, pocket handkerchiefs, gum fritz kid, Spun silk flies, grey and white socks and stockings, reels of silk, coloured thread silver card case, bracelets, alpaca umbrellas, chintz, blankets, set of single harness, one sewing machine (by Wheeler and Wilson) complete.

900 Bolts of canvas.
20 Boxes of Sherry.
50 do. of Portwine.
50 do. of Whisky.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarf, chotles, chintz, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery and Plated Ware, &c., at Clare Road, Byculla, (near the Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., at the above-mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, comprising glassware, dinner, tea, and tea services, plated cruet, egg and pickle frames, salver, butter pot, teatray, candlesticks, spoons and forks, carvers, and the furniture, carved blackwood, such as circular, pier, carved and dining tables, sideboard, conversation couches, carpet, wardrobe, and double light hanging argand and kerosine lamps, chiffonniers, easy, arm, and drawing-room chairs, whatnots, dumb waiter, and iron-pointed bedstead, camp cot, a rosewood costrare pandoor by Colbert, and Calicut, an harmonium, chest of drawers, wardrobe, presses, cheval and toilet glasses, sepoys, writing table, hatstand, tea-tea x, children's perambulator, globe lamps, vases, pincture, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One Second hand Buggy, &c.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House-hold Furniture, rich Glass and Crockery Ware, plated articles, a fine full toned Square Chandrofon, by Scundy and Co., Broughton Two Australian Horses, Harness, Choice Plants, &c., at Parell Road, next to Upna Cottage.

On SATURDAY, the 22th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auctio , at the above-mention d place, all the valuable Furniture &c., the property of W. B. ohnston, Esq., changing his residence, the same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert, and tea serv ces, plated, cruet, egg and pickle frames, salvers, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, curry dishes, candlesticks, bronze and blackwood dining table, side board, dining chairs, double and treble light hanging argand lamps, round tables, conversation couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, pianoforte, teapoys, cliff-screen, ottoman, a mahogany full-toned sympathetic square pi no fo te by Scundy & Co., bedsteads, child's cots, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, toilet glasses, washstand and wash-hand tables, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One Brougham with a Bay Australian Horse, and a set of single Harness, a Black Australian Horse, sets of single Harness, &c., &c.

Several dozens of choice plants in pots, &c.

No Cat-logues, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY AND FURNITURE

OF THE LATE

MR. T. CHISHOLM ANSTEY,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th November instant, will comm nce the sale of the above very valuable Library, comprising several thousands of volumes, ranging from the most ancient extant to those most recently published upon all subjects relating to Law, Politics, Commerce, and General Literature, in Hebrew, Greek Latin, Sanscrit, Persian, Hindoostanee, Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish, German, French, and English.

The sale will be conducted by the undersigned at Mr. Anstey's late residence on Cumballa Hill. And in deference to the expressed wish of some of the chief Members of the Bench and of the Bar, the Administrator General has issued instructions to the Undersigned that the sale BE HOLDEN IN THE MORNINGS INSTEAD OF DURING THE DAY, in order that a personal attendance thereat may not interfere with professional duties. The sale of the Library will therefore take place daily at from about 7 to between 10 and 11 o'clock A.M., and the sale of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

will commence at or about noon of the day on which the sale of the Library may terminate.

N.B.—The Library and furniture can be inspected at any time from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening.

Terms—CASH on delivery.

SALE of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated glass and porcelain Wave, Pianoforte, &c., of R. A. Pelling, Esq., LL.D., at No. 59, Malabar Hill on a road leading off Mount Pleasant.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of December next, sale commencing at 1 P.M) recis ly, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above residence the valuable household furniture, &c., of Richard Ardill Dallas, Esq., LL.D., changing his residence ; of which particulars will immediately appear, and catalogues be published.

SALE OF CARRIAGE AND HORSES BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. T. ANNESLEY.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M. p ecisely.

1 Strong open Carriage fitted with German shutters by Jones of Southampton, a very serviceable and comfortable conveyance.
1 Pair Grey Arab Horses, 14-1, strong and good goers, age 6 off, one has been driven singly.
1 Grey Arab Horse, very strong, 14-1, goes in saddle as well as in harness a fine riding horse.
1 Set Engli h-made double harness.
1 Set ditto single harness.
1 Set double harness, old.

SALE of Fresh Oilmanstores, Perfumery, Comfits and Medicine from the well known makers G. F. Coward and Co., just landed ex "Rajpoot."

On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will submit to Public Auction, at their g own, oilmanstores, comprising 70 packag s, consisting of Durham mustard, salad oil, vinegar, assorted pickles, essence of anchovies, Reading, Worcestershire, John Bull, and Harvey sauce, walnut and mushroom ca sup, French capers and olives, assorted tart fruits, 3 and 1 lb., assorted jams and jellies in patent stone jars, assorted candied peel in glass jars, p tras, currants, Turkey figs, sultana pudding and muscadel raisins, 2 doz n almond, tapioca, pearl barley, Scotch oatmeal, bloater paste, smoked Yarmouth bloaters, &c.

PERFUMERY AND MEDICINE.

Consisting of peppermint and assorted lozenges and comfits, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Epsom salts, essence of ginger and pe er int, balsam copaiba, glycerine, Dalby's carminitive cod liver oil, assorted essences, smelling salts, aromatic vi egretie, lavender water, eau de luce, milk and oil of roses, lavender, verbina, and golden oil, Circassian and cold cream, Maccassar pomade, rose lip salve, camphorated and Victoria dentifrice, tooth brushes, violet hair powder puffs and boxes, Jamaica pomatum.

SALE OF SALT.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of December next at 3 p.m. by order of Chawkars Killede Gunpoo Ahmed Kaka, otherwise known as Moosa Mapla from 1,500 to 2,000 annas of salt, the crop of 1872, now lying at Oorun, at the Salt Pans called Ekoleem Boora and Doongar Khar.

The salt will be put up for sale in lots of 53 annas to suit the requirements of purchasers. It must be removed from the pans at the expense of the purchasers within thirty days from the date of purchase, and the salt duty to be paid by the purchasers.

25 per cent deposit to be paid at the time of sale and the balance in seven days from the date of purchase before applying for an order to remove the salt.

SALE of Fresh Oilmanstores from Wyatt & Co., established 1835, just landed ex S. S. Strathclyde.

On THURSDAY, the 4th December next, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of Wyatt, & Co.'s Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles half p nts and pints, salad oil quarts, vinegar 1 lb. assorted jams, assorted hair oil, French capers, olives, mustard, raspberry vinegar, half pints and pints castor oil table salt, citrate of magnesia &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY

NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON.

On MONDAY, the 24th November, instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public auction, (on account of the concerned), at the G. I. P. Railway wharf, Wady Bunder, a quantity of scrap iron in small lots.

The lots consist of finest Lowmoor and Hematite wrough iron. 25 per cent. deposit is to be paid at time of purchase, and al lots are to be taken delivery of within 3 days.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION CRUICKSHANK ROAD AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROAD.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI—Proprietor and Director.
Mr. J. S. TRIMBLE—Advance Agent.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class Seats (with Chairs)	Rs. 5
Second Class Seats (with Carpets)	,, 3
Third Class	,, 1

Seats may be secured for First Class, and a Plan of the Circle to be seen, at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

DOORS OPEN AT 7-30 P.M.

Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE *HANDBILLS!!!*

MY WIFE, CHARLOTTE DUGGAN, having LEFT my PROTECTION without consent or provocation, I therefore WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS she may incur from THIS DATE.

A. B. DUGGAN.

13th, November 1873.

CORVETTE INFANTE D. JOAO.

NOTICE.—Intending TENDERERS for the REPAIRS, &c., of the above VESSEL are hereby informed that the time for sending in Tenders has been extended to the 25th instant.

S. A. DE CARVALHO,
Vice-Consul for Portugal.

Hornby Row, Bombay, 17th November 1873.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reports of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on comparative trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech loading Revolvers.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Nearly Colourless Effervescing Salts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except cheap, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing a similar device.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOG WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED.

FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,

VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,

WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,

WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. and 23s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 9s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 33s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other compounds under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork so formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for the cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, or eyelashes, to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon, Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS, OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL,

Are invited to inspect the following

SPECIAL KIT,

Which can be obtained, for Immediate Use, from

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0	Sleeping Suits, each ...	6 8 to 17 0	Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Sponge Bags	2 0
Overland do	27 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Sponges, Bath	3 8
Warm do	35 0	Travelling do	2 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 8	Blankets, each	11 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Rug Straps	2 0	Portmanteaus	12 8 to 25 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Maud's, from	15 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0	Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Overland Trunks	28 0	Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Pyjamas	16 8	Waterproof Coats	75 0	Extra Large	32 0	Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Paper Collars, doz	0 14	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Warm Gloves	2 4
White do	22 8	Linen do. do.	6 0	Extra Large	24 0	Do. Mitts	1 12
Best Shrunk Flannel	49 0 (For Half Dozen)	Cambric Handkerchiefs do.	5 0	Cash Bags	6 12	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Silk and Wool	52 0	Cotton Socks do	9 8	Courier Bags	6 8	Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Under Vests, from	14 0	Warm do. do.	15 8	Money Belts	3 8	Sailor's Knot	1 12
Do. Pants	26 0	Bathing Drawers, each ..	2 0	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Travelling Caps	3 8
				Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Travelling Hats	3 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES, and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TAYLOR AND COMPANY.

CHEMICAL FOOD, or Syrup of the Phosphates of Iron, Lime, Soda, and Potash. An excellent and very agreeable Medicine, is highly beneficial for weak and growing children and for ladies when nursing, acting as a powerful tonic, and supplying the child with the most important elements of its frame. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

G's LINIMENT, an infallible remedy for the cure of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle : it destroys all Fleas or other Parasites on Domestic Animals, and completely restores lost Hair. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 ; Per Dozen, Rs. 15.

CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in England, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have received numerous rare FANCY GOODS to their STOCK, such as handsome and valuable PLATED GLASS and PORCELAIN WARE, finest CUTLERY, BILLIARD TABLES, complete, splend d Glas-Chandeliers and Argand Lamps ; Flower Vases, Jardinieres and Chinese Jars, unique variety of a fine silver Work, such as Muffiniers, Card Cases, Tea Pots Mustard Pots, &c. Also very rich and substantial Blackwood Furniture, Carriages and Horses on SALE and HIRE. All kinds of Information can be obtained regarding Buying and Selling.—Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

IN THE PRESS.

DIGEST OF JUDGMENTS OF H. M.'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

(From 1829 to 1873.)

Together with Notes from Acts, Regulations, Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws, and with the Law and Practice of Privy Council.

PRICE.

To Subscribers who pay in advance within the 15th December 1873, inclusive of Postage, Rupees Eight.

To others, Rupees Eight.

☞ Orders, *with remittances*, will be registered. ONE COPY will be given GRATIS to those who purchase TWELVE COPIES.

Apply to C. POSTER and Co., Foster Press, 23, Rundell's Road, Vepery, Madras.

CAMPBELL'S PLANTATION BRAND CIGARS.

CAMPBELL'S DINDIGUL BRAND CHEROOTS.
CAMPBELL'S TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London remains nominally the same, and little business has been reported.

Government Securities are in little demand, and prices are unaltered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 17/32d.
Ca[illegible] Bills, do.	1s. 10¾d. to 11/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¾d. to 5/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 5/16d. to ¾d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9¾d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	99⅞
Do demand	100¼
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅛
Do. demand	99 15/16(to)par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight	223½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¼
Four & half per cent.	110¼ to 13/16
Four per cent.	105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	103
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92¼
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8 to 11
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Lea	17
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17 8
Australian Gold 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

NATIVES are shipping steamers, and rates for Liverpool have advanced to £2-18-9. P. and O. 8th asking £3-2-6. Sail little doing.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabolams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bale	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 17s. 6d.
Havre Cotton		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
Chi	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

SOME inquiry for Broach Mill shares at Rs. 270. Other Spinning and Land shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ ah.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	767½
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	262½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	280
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	13½-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	241
.....	£20	19½-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	4 1-16	do.	G. I. P. & C. L. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19s 9-1	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,385
6,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co, Ld.	168
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	930
15,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
560	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,715
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,000
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,280
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
12,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,760
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,630
750	1,000	all		Jeewaj Ballo Mills	1,250
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,285
400	1,000	all	100p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,275
800	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental	3,500
480	2,500	400	200p.a	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soondurdas Spinning	1,500

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	160 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
230	2,000	1,150	120p.a	Albert Co. Kurrachee	880
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.a	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,500	all	...	Bezar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
300	2,000	all	200p.a	Bombay Press Co.	1,075
200	500	all	50 p.a	Do New	275
358	1,000	1,000	100 p.a	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900
500	1,250	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
350	9,000	all	250p.a	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,500	75 p.a	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
300	1,000	all	70 p.a	Frazel Press Co	650
450	5,000	1,467	75 p.a	Imperial Press Co.	500
200	400	350	60 p.a	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	500
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	2,000
120	2,500	750	125 p.a	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	125 p.a	Scinde Press Co.	480
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
120	1,500	1,350	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	80 pa.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 per	Volkart United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,280
1,000	50	all	4½ p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.a.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
14,000	50	all	1¼ pc.	Mechanics Build'gs Co.	25
.....	500	all	45 pa.	Treacher & Co	425
.....	250	all	40 pa.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

There is almost no business doing, and prices are nominally unaltered. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces	Blue Or & W P...	24 in. 28 yds.	4 4 0
300 ,,	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. ,,	4 10 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 18th reported the Cotton Market at Liverpool as closing dull and heavy, and quote Fair Dhollera at 5 9/16d per lb, being a decline of 1/16d. Sales are up to 10,000 bales only, of which 2,500 are Surats. The Cotton Market here closed somewhat dull, with prices barely supported The following are our closing rates :—

Old Dhollerah & Bhownuggur	Rs. 180 to ,,	184
,, Comrawuttee	,, 182 to Rs.	184
,, Broach, M. G.	,, 180 to ,,	190
,, Sawginnel	,, 180 to ,,	188
,, Compta	,, 182 to ,,	185
New Comrawuttee (Feb. delivery)	,, 206 to Rs.	207
,, Akote ,, ,,	,, 210 to ,,	22
,, Hungungaut Dec. ,,	,, 237 to ,,	238
,, Dhollera April ,,	,, 188 to ,,	189

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies	Old Urjon	Rs. 170
25 ,, ,,	Veerawul	,, 163
10 ,, ,,	,,	,, 160
25 ,, ,,	Khandesh	,, 180[illegible]-83
25 ,, ,,	Veerumgaum	,, 172-74
25 ,, ,,	New Khandesh	,, 166[illegible]
25 ,, ,,	,, (Dec.)	,, 194
20 ,, ,,	Jalgaum (Jan.)	,, 195
200 ,, ,,	Comrawuttee (Feb.)	,, 210

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 15th November 1873.

	Open 411¼ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		47,844	0	0
Merchandize		54,066	0	0
Earth Trains		475	0	0
Electric Telegraph		610	0	0
	Total Rs.	1,02,995	0	0
Corresponding week in November 1872.	Open 389½ Miles.			
Coaching		46,528	0	0
Merchandize		59,964	0	0
Earth Trains		.....		
Electric Telegraph		434	0	0
	Total Rs.	106,926	0	0
	Decrease Rs.	3,931	0	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	David Auterson	Nance	Calcutta Oct. 13.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.		
17	s.s. Eldorado	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cordie, s, 283 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chanbhoy ; 50 boxes tin plates, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

Neera, s, 50 box s soap, Abdoolhusson Escoffhoy ; 4 casks hardware, Escoffally Heptoola ; 500 bundles iron sheets, Bell Brandenburg & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 3 cases bacon, and 2 cases cheese, Abdoolhusson Goolamhusson ; 4 casks paint, Escoffally Sumsoodin ; 6 casks hardware, Fajulally Moosabhoy ; 15 cases papers, Volkart Brothers ; 40 cases sherry and 10 cases port, Aldridge Salmon & Co. ; 10 packages glassware, 1 package earthenware, and 1 case plated ware, Rahimbhoy Fakhirtools, 11 kegs iron washers, Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody & Co. ; 25 cases muscelle, and 23 cases whiskey, Ardaseer Jamsetjee ; 40 boxes gunpowder, Mahomedally Noorbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS—19TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shapure, 5 bales cotton, Cursom Meetha ; 42 bales cotton, Virchund Curumchund ; 650 bales cotton, H. Cheon & Co. ; 30 bales cott-on, Grendon Tippet & Co. ; 80 bales cotton, Veejeshuiker Ghelashunker ; 704 coils coir rope, Thakursey Khetsey ; 500 bags gall, Premjee Runchordass ; 50 bags linseed, Finlay Scott & Co. ; 160 bags linseed, Passoo Veejeey & Co. ; 200 bales rags, Lalljee Narrenjee.

Celia, s, 135 bales coir yarn, Veerjee Jairam ; 8 bales wool, Dewjeebhoy Goolamhoosen's Son & Co. ; 60 bales cotton, Nensey Tezpal ; 99 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mo-ljee ; 1 bale cotton, Vurjewandass Vululdass ; 55 bales cotton, Dayal Morarjee ; 22 bales cotton, Dhunraj Choonilal ; 25 bales cotton, Mugunlal Ootamchund.

Strathclyde, s, 90 cwts horns, Nanseebhoy Gangjee ; 60 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur ; 100 bales cotton, Dayalboy Callianjee & Co. ; 190 bales cotton, Bomanjee Nusserwanjee Vukeil.

Deccan, s, 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria ; 50 bales wool, Damodur Mulhowrdia ; 60 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co. ; 50 bales wool, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan, s, 77 pieces E. teeth, Jairaj Peerbhoy ; 8 cases peacock feathers, Nanseebhoy Gangjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Deccan, s, 200 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 18.

Capel, Captain, Bengal Stud Dept., on duty, from Buxar.

Lowndes, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Bhamo.

NOVEMBER 19.

Thompson, Major, Paymaster, 26th Regt., on duty, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 19.

Halliday, Surgeon, Med. Dept., to rejoin, to Dhond.

Davidson, Lieut. Col., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Sattara.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Dec. 13	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 2	4-30 P.M.	,,
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Nov. 24	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M
Zanzibar	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4
	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by senders for transmission by any other route and conformin ions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the remainder of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

			7 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 24	Monday	Dec. 15
,,	Dec. 1	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 29

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Date of departure from Bombay of the next Australian Mail Steamer—

Saturday ..... Dec. 13

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P. M.
Tuesday	Dec. 2	Tuesday	Dec. 30
,,	,, 16	,,	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.	
Monday	Nov. 24	Monday	Dec. 1
,,	Dec. 22	,,	,, 29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Monday, November 24.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

*21st Nov. 1873.	*5th Dec. 1873.	*19th Dec. 1873.
24th ,, ,,	8th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,
28th ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,
1st Dec. ,,	15th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,

* Persian Gulf steamers.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nasick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	5 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only. For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	7-30 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Misar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto* ,,	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto* ,,	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto* ,,	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto* ,,	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TEACHER & CO.'S, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO.'S, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CUMMINS—November 17th, at Sattara, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Cummins, M.A., Senior Chaplain, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SKINNER—November 10th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Capt. R. M. Skinner, of a son.

SERVERIN—November 3rd, at Gowhatty, Assam, the wife of F. F. Serverin, of a daughter.

REMFRY—November 15th, at No. 5, Fancy Lane, Calcutta, the wife of H. H. Remfry, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1873.

RAO BAHADOOR GOPALRAO HURRY'S letter, published the other day in the daily papers, must prove a source of humiliation to all parties concerned, after the great amount of talk and public oratory in which, for some years past, most of our local Hindoo reformers and their English friends have been indulging. What will the members of the Bombay Association who recently listened so attentively to the lecture of Mr. Ittudus Pritchard—what will those men at home who are constantly clamouring for the education of the natives of this country, and pointing out the various advantages of such education—say when they read this letter of the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmeda bad, pointing out, in a few brief sentences, the humiliating truth that he must decline the honour spontaneously offered him by a generous Government of proceeding to England, at the public expense, to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee of the House of Commons, because he is afraid of excommunication, a punishment to which all true reformers are exposed, and against which, to use the graphic words of Mr. Gopalrao, "no human "ingenuity in India has yet devised a remedy, "and no law of the land or earthly power can "give any protection"? Alas! tell it not in Gath that an educated Hindoo and a Judge should be so trammeled (though even unwillingly and against his better judgment) by the fetters of caste superstition and prejudice, that he cannot proceed, for the good of his own countrymen, to that land which has already done so much, and which will, no doubt, do a great deal more, for the enlightenment and religious and moral welfare of the natives of this country. Mr. Gopalrao states in his letter,—"I wrote to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, who had asked me to make up my mind to go, but their reply in this matter is also discouraging." Now, this same Society has always been clamouring that educated native gentlemen should be sent to London to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, and had petitioned Government on the subject. It is, therefore, simply disgraceful that these reformers cannot or will not exert their influence with their fellow-countrymen to prevent any native gentleman being excommunicated, on his proceeding to England, at the public expense for the above-mentioned purpose. This Society also petitioned Government to establish female schools in this city and at Poona and Ahmedabad, and when these schools were opened at the expense of the State, they collapsed, for want of pupils. We fear that many so-called reformers are merely such in name, and that when the time comes for action, they are found wanting in that moral courage and freedom from the shackles of caste, about which so many boast and waste a large amount of oral and written eloquence. The only eminent Hindoo reformer who publicly carried any of his avowed principles into practice was the late Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, who was also a Judge of a Court similar to that over which Mr. Gopalrao presides. The deceased gentleman, as most of our readers are aware, was a member of a Society formed to promote the remarriage of Hindoo widows. In addition to writing a Marathi tract on the subject, he openly espoused a Hindoo widow, to the great scandal and rage of his own family, relatives, and friends. His wife's and his own sudden and tragical end within a few months after their marriage is up to this moment involved in mystery, and affords another phase of Hindoo superstition and prejudice. A *post-mortem* examination of a body is considered by all Hindoos a horrible desecration of it. Hence the amount of pressure brought to bear upon the Coroner, and the breach of a public duty which he was thereby induced to commit in allowing the bodies of Mr. Moroba Canoba and his wife to be burnt without first employing the usual and recognized medical tests to ascertain whether the bodies had been thrown into the well before or after death. When will our highly educated Hindoos learn that the effects of a liberal education most to be desired are not merely the ability to pass brilliant or heavy examinations in different branches of learning, but rather such as affect particularly for good their public and private lives? With the exception of Mr. Moroba Canoba, can we point out any other instance in which an educated Hindoo has shown sufficient moral courage to defy the threats and excommunications of his fellow caste-men, and to "bear their whips and scorns?" We fear that amongst all our University men there are very few who are *justi ac tenaces propositi*, and that all their "reading of Shakspere and the classics cannot induce them to carry their convictions into public practice, and this we look upon as one of the worst defects of the native character. Mr. Moroba Canoba's fate has only served, we think, to deter others from following in his steps, lest they also should come to a similar tragical end, without any possibility of the public knowing the real causes which led to their fate.

Each one of the well-educated and enlightened Hindoos waits for some other one to make a public stand against the superstitions and tyranny of caste, and the result is that at the present moment there are not a score of them ready to carry into effect any measure of reform, or to do any bold act, the direct tendency of which would be a violation of some recognized caste principle. For the hundredth time we ask, "What has yet been done to abolish caste?" Every Hindoo society demands free education, free school books, and numberless scholarships for their countrymen, and when they get all this, they want good appointments in the public service, and those who have received the education put forward often with offensive ostentation their professions to be reformers. But when asked to come forward and be reformers in reality, they have no compunction in throwing their professions to the winds, and skulk into a corner, and even if another man is more bold than they in acting up to his professions, they will not even extend to him a helping hand. The letter of Mr. Gopalrao furnishes irrefragable proof that education is at present powerless against caste. These same societies now demand that natives of this country should be allowed to compete here for the Civil Service, instead of proceeding to England for that purpose. Verily their ambition is unbounded in everything but caste! We doubt whether there would be much good government if its administration were entrusted to a class of men whose ideas regarding the equality and rights of those who are not of their own caste are radically wrong, or at the very least extremely selfish and narrow.

Let us look a little more into Mr. Gopalrao's case. Here is a man holding an eminent position in the service, and drawing a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. An honour apparently coveted and applied for by many of his countrymen is spontaneously offered him by Government. His first step is to find out the opinion of the ignorant, exclusive, and intolerant members of a crafty and partially ruined priesthood, whose sole object is to keep people in a state of degrading subjection, and whose hate of our enlightened rule is only augmented by their knowledge that they are powerless to subvert it. The pusillanimous conduct of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in this matter is contemptible, and plainly shows that the members of it are certainly not endowed with that moral courage which, by the fact of such membership, they profess to possess.

By what we have already written, we are not to be understood as implying that a voyage to England is the greatest proof of freedom from caste prejudices. That is certainly not our meaning. But we do mean to say that in a case like the one under notice, where an eminent officer declines to proceed to England at the public expense, and *for the benefit of his countrymen*, a great want of public spirit and of moral courage is shown, and by such refusal being made public throughout India a greater injury is caused to the progress of reformation amongst the people than it is possible to calculate.

We admit that excommunication is a fearful thing, especially in this country. When Roman Catholicism flourished throughout Europe, excommunication was considered the greatest punishment that could be inflicted on a human being. It causes a disruption of most human ties. On a very enlightened and eminent member of a section of the native communities in this city being asked why he did not attend a certain meeting, and oppose the ex-communication of a certain man, he replied—"What shall "I do if I am excommunicated? Who will marry "my daughters, or who will give their daughters "in marriage to my sons?" and so on *ad infinitum*. We think that if reformers, who really believe in and practice what they say, were to consent to inter-marriages amongst their families, there would be no reason for the excuses just related. But the difficulty is this, that as soon as a bold reformer is excommunicated, his *confrères* in mere opinion give him the cold shoulder at once and ultimately drop all communication with him. We would say to our Hindoo reformers, —"What is the use of mere talk? If you read "history, you will find that most early reformers "in Europe were imprisoned, excommunicated, "and even put to death. You must be prepared "for excommunication, or at any rate for a "severance of some ties."

In conclusion we must add that it is for the purpose of inducing someone capable of opposing the tide of popular prejudice and superstition that our Government affords such ample and gratuitous means to a very large number of Hindoos to acquire a portion of that knowledge and freedom of thought which, carried into practice, have done so much for the advancement of European civilization. We have hundreds of natives in this city who *profess* to be reformers, who think that the system of infant marriages is a curse, that the custom by which widow marriages is prohibited is barbarous, utterly unworthy of any people claiming to be at all civilised, and that a stand should be made against the tyrannical decrees of caste; the members of such Societies as the Sabhas make like professions, and yet when any man is bold enough to take a step against these barbarous customs, one and all of those professing reformers fall away from him, and know him no more. Well may we despair of progress being made for many, many years to come against the dictates of caste, when even the most enlightened of the Hindoos, and those who cry out loudest against caste, show such a total want of moral courage! Let the Sabhas and other reformers make a united stand to protect any one who has for instance made a voyage to England, and ex-communication will soon be robbed of its terrors and the designation reformer be no longer a term to be laughed at alike by the Hindoos of the old school and Europeans who have no patience with pusillanimous conduct, but a term of the highest respect given to the men to whom the country will be indebted for the greatest reform ever carried out in India.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE THREATENED RICE FAMINE.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

ENGLAND AND CUBA.

LONDON, 18TH NOVEMBER.

The Lord Mayor is initiating a relief fund for the threatened rice famine in Bengal.

The Egyptian Ports has ordered the evacuation of Lahej.

The ship Nagpore, which was scuttled in Kingstown harbour to extinguish the fire, has floated.

LONDON, 19TH NOVEMBER.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatches confirm previous accounts, and add that a successful reconnaissance has been made. Reinforcements, comprising the 28th company of Engineers and a battery of Artillery, leave England immediately for the Cape Coast.

An English squadron has been ordered to Cuba.

LONDON, 19TH NOVEMBER.

Senor Castelar has declared, with reference to the recent executions in Cuba, that whilst maintaining the integrity and honour of the country, Spain will give to England and America all the satisfaction required by international law.

LONDON, 18TH NOVEMBER, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and heavy. Surats depressed.

The London Cotton Market closed very dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5 9/16d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been flat and little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 6d.
8½lbs. do.	9s.
40's. Mule Twist	1s. 0¾d.

The Market rate of discount has gone down to 8 per cent.

MR. H. H. BUTTS is appointed Officiating Deputy Commissioner in Oudh during the temporary absence of Mr. Maconochie.

THE Bishop of Calcutta has, the *Indian Church Gazette* states, prepared a form of prayer for use during the present drought and scarcity.

WE learn that Colonel Merriman, R.E., shortly proce

great country he rules and a closer acquaintance with its administrative staff, than the little that can be acquired from reams of foolscap, would impart to his sway a *scope* and *thoroughness* that it could not otherwise acquire. What was it that made Lord Dalhousie the Indian statesman that he was, but the personal knowledge acquired by him of the territory he so wisely governed. Is him we had the statesman, not merely the Viceroy or the Governor-General, and howsoever his audacious annexation policy may be censured, there is little doubt that his individual cognition of the Indian Empire added greatly to his power over the dominion with which he was entrusted.

The *Lucknow Times* announces the arrival of your Governor, if I may apply the term to him; but adds that Sir Philip Wodehouse has come to visit the lions of this splendid city. Splendid city, indeed! He might once have had a vision of palaces, minars domes azure and golden, cupolas, colonnades, long façades of fair perspective in pillar and columns, terraced roofs—all rising up amid a calm still ocean of the brightest verdure. Look for miles and miles away, and still the ocean spreads, and the towers of the fairy city gleamed in its midst. Spires of gold glittered in the sun. Turrets and gilded spheres shone like constellations. There was nothing mean or squalid to be seen. Was this a city in Oudh? Was this the city of a semi-barbarious race, erected by a corrupt, effete, and degraded dynasty? Hear what Russel said of Lucknow:—"Not Rome, not Athens, not Constantinople, not any city I have ever seen, appears to me so striking and beautiful as this; the more I gaze, the more its beauties grow upon me." Now the *Times'* correspondent had seen a few cities in his time, and he was not much given to exuberant sentimentality. What we have in place of this once glorious vision, I have already attempted to describe, and as it may now be viewed by your Governor, I should like to know what *his* impressions of Lucknow may be. I know what mine are. "We embraced them for their protecting arms, and behold these are the fruits of our alliance!" may the people well exclaim.

A considerable amount of indignation has been expended amongst a certain class of the native community at Benares, because, forsooth, Mr. Carmichael, Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, Benares Division, will not allow native visitors to enter his rooms with their shoes on. It appears that Bijay Raj Pundit, who appears to be a great episcopal gun of Nepaul, and who is leading a retired life at Benares, recently called at the Commissioner's residence. He was told by the orderly in attendance to put off his shoes, to which he objected on the plea that he had all along been admitted to that officer's presence wearing shoes; but all in vain. The consequence was the Pundit returned disappointed. Hereupon a vast amount of disquisition bubbled up amongst the intimates of the great ecclesiastic. It appears that this functionary carried about with him a certificate from the British Resident at Nepaul, that notified to all whom it concerned, that he, the Pundit, was "a native gentleman of high character, rank and position in his own country, and a man held in high estimation by his sovereign and by all classes in Nepaul, and recommends him to the kind consideration of all British officers he may come in contact with." It was urged that such a man should not have been subjected to any such disgrace and indignity at the hands of the Commissioner.

It was with the deepest regret I learnt yesterday of the death of one of the most esteemed men in the Educational Department, Mr. H. Templeton, the principal of the College at Bareilly, the capital of Rohilcund. Having been personally associated with him some twenty years since, when he was head master of the institution, and the chief-ship of which as principal he so long filled with honour to himself, credit to the Government he served, and advantage to the host of pupils that passed their curriculum under his able tuition, I ought to have something to say of a man with whom I was at one time intimate, and who was without doubt one of the brightest ornaments of the Uncovenanted Service. Mr. Templeton arrived at this country about the year 1843 as a gunner in the Bengal Artillery, and was one of the bright galaxy of talented men which the recruits of the East India Company's Artillery brought with them to this land of the East. The late Dr. Clive was another of them and he died also the Principal of one of the N. W. P Colleges. B. As. and M. As. from Great Britain were not so common as they now are in our Indian collegiate institutions. Mr. Templeton joined the Bareilly College as a subordinate master on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem in the year 1845. A few years afterwards he married, but the union proved a most unhappy one for many reasons, the chief being incompatibility of temper and his marrying a widow far his senior in years, and who had already about her a family of grown-up children. A separation took place shortly afterwards, and they never afterwards met. When the late Mr. Thomason, then Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P., and carrying out his revenue and educational schemes, was on a tour, he happened to visit an indigo factory of which the late Mr. Tregear was the manager. He was so pleased with the mechanical and general attainments of this gentleman, that he made the proposition to him of transforming the Bareilly Zillah school, which it then was, into a college and offered him the principalship of the same. This was accepted. Mr. Templeton then became the officiating head master, but being under a cloud under circumstances arising from his marriage, he was not confirmed in that appointment till long afterwards, by Mr. Thomason's successor, the late Mr. Colvin it was, if I remember rightly. On Mr. Colvin being solicited to confirm Mr. T. in his appointment, the reply received was, "I must first see your officiating head-master myself and judge accordingly." He did see him, and the Lieut.-Governor was so pleased with the result of the interview, that he not only confirmed him in the substantive appointment, but generously permitted him to draw all the back pay in full, the difference between 200 and Rs. 450 a month, and which amounted to several thousands of rupees. Mr. Templeton described to me, in a quaint and humorous letter, all that took place during that interview whilst the members of the Committee of Public Instruction were in an adjoining room. Mr. Colvin on its termination went out, and addressing the members, said—"Well, gentlemen, I am very much pleased with your head master; what have you to say against him?" They had nothing of course, except the veriest shadows of old rumours—and in writing to me, Mr. T. stated—"I am now *de jure* and *de facto* head-master, and I have lived to triumph over my detractors, and those who wished to rob me of that good name I was ever jealous of preserving." When Mr. Tregear, whose centrifugal pumps are now exhibited as curiosities over a good many wells in the Rohilcund gardens, was appointed Educational Inspector, Dr. Buch from your side succeeded him as Principal. During the Mutiny Mr. Tregear was killed by a musket shot at Meerut, and Dr. Buch was murdered at Bareilly. Mr. Templeton escaped to Nynee Tal. In a letter to me, detailing his adventures, he deeply regretted having forgotten to put into his buggy, in which he set off on that eventful Sunday morning the 31st May, a box of cheroots. The mutineers entered his residence about a quarter of an hour after he had quitted it and, not finding him, wreaked their vengeance on his property, and what he prized above all, a splendid select library. On our Government being re-established in Rohilcund, Mr. Kempson, from your side, now Director of Public Instruction in the N. W. P., became Principal of the Bareilly College. On his translation to the higher appointment Mr. Templeton attained, at last, the summit of his ambition in being appointed to the vacant post. Thus for more than 28 years did he maintain his connection with the Bareilly College unbroken, and without having, during that long period, availed himself of a month's leave of absence. He died suddenly on Sunday morning last of heart disease, after enjoying a position and a salary that he scarcely hoped to secure in the wildest dreams of his early days. The years I passed with him were some of the happiest of my life.

Mr. Templeton was an Irishman by birth. His disposition was frank and genial. He was deeply respected by those with whom he associated. By the friends with whom he was intimate, he was sincerely loved. Hundreds of his native pupils, now holding high appointments under Government throughout India, will cherish his memory. They will never forget their kind master, their skilled teacher, their companion in the hours of study. Amongst his own acquaintances in later years, not one of them, I believe, was acquainted with the circumstances of his early life, or that he was even married. As to his attainments, he was a good mathematical scholar. But his principal forte was in literature. His knowledge of books was something extraordinary. Yet when it is considered that, with the retentive memory he possessed, he read and studied never less than an average of eight hours a day for a quarter of a century, the amount of erudition, philosophy, and literature he must have stored up was inordinate.

Mr. Templeton may have been about 57 years of age when he died. I send you this brief account of his past life in the hope that it may attract the attention of some of his friends and relatives at home. This small but sincere tribute to his memory is due to him from one who had known him long and appreciated him well. I could not well have done less, though I could have written much more concerning him.

During the past few days clouds have been hanging about, and it is very possible we may have rain about the time of the new moon. The weather has become so hot that people have discarded their winter and taken to their summer clothing for a time.

BOMBAY.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.—The Chief Engineer for Irrigation with his office establishment returned from Poona on Monday.

THE Colaba Quarter Sessions will commence at Alibaug on Monday, the 8th December, before either Judge Coghlan or Judge Crowe.

THE Parsee of the Callian murder case, who had been re-arrested in Bombay, is to be tried for perjury under the orders of the Sessions Judge.

MARRIAGE OF THE SISTER OF THE RAJA OF NADODE.—It is stated that the sister of the Raja of Nadode, by name Chundercoover, aged about ten years, is shortly to marry the young Chief of Barea.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A native child, aged about three years, was bitten by a stray dog in Trimbuck Purushram street on Tuesday. The child was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and the dog was killed on the spot.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—A Mussulman named Ameer Abdoola, employed on board the steam ship Celia, had his right hand seriously injured whilst working at a steam crane on Tuesday. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A HEARTLESS MOTHER.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions, held at Broach, a Hindoo woman was charged with having deserted her child, in consequence of which the child died. She was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a man named Nuthooram Laxmon was charged with assaulting one Goona Suckoojee, a peon in the Garrison Engineer's Office. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10.

FIRE.—On Tuesday a fire broke out in the house of one Abdool Tyebjee, situated in Chibhoor Gully. The fire was put out before anything serious had occurred. A man who exerted himself greatly in extinguishing the conflagration got somewhat burnt, and had to be taken to the hospital.

ASSAULT AT THE WORK-HOUSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, John Coyne, an inmate of the Government Work-house, was charged with assaulting Thomas Philips, also an inmate of the Work-house. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF LIQUOR LICENCE.—A Maratha named Luxmon Annajee was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Constable Brewin, with committing a breach of one of the conditions of his retail liquor licence, by keeping his shop open for the sale of liquor after 9 P.M. The man admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 15.

CHARGES OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST, &c.—Govind Soonderjee, a merchant, and a partner in the firm of Soonderjee Waljee and Co., yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against a mehta of his named Jumnadas Javerchund, charging him with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation, and forgery.

THE POONA BAPTIST CHAPEL AND MISSION.—The Rev. Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, who has been in England for about eight or ten years past, is expected in Bombay about the middle of next month. He proceeds to Poona to take charge of the Baptist chapel and mission there, and will thus supply the vacancy caused by the death of the late Rev. Mr. Cassidy in 1867.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Le Casse Noire	Gurtner.
Lancers	Somebody's Luggage	Coote.
Overture	Original	A. Cante.
Valse	Mind	Godfrey.
Selection	La Diva	Offenbach.
Galop	Damen	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.—A Gujerat paper states—"Already twenty-five hundred complaints have been preferred against the Gaekwar's Durbar. On Monday a memo. was sent to the Durbar by order of the Commissioners, requesting them to allow the Sirdars and others who have preferred complaints to appear before the Commission on Tuesday to give their evidence. As the karbharees were trying to come to some terms with the complainants, a vague reply was sent to the Commissioners that they might appear if they liked to give evidence. On Tuesday the Sirdars did not appear, but one Bapoo Sahib, who is said to be the son of the late Khunderao Gaekwar, appeared with the Resident before the Commissioners to give his evidence. He is said to have been deprived of certain property belonging to him."

COUNTE REFIT COZINO.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Goolabdass Bhoojung, one Mankoo Soobhanna, and Luximee, woman, all three mendicants, were charged, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 with possessing instruments and materials for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting the Queen's coin No. 1 with also possessing four counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing them to be counterfeit; and No. 3 with attempting fraudulently to deliver as genuine a counterfeit of the Queen's coins knowing the same to be counterfeit. Mr. Peile, acting public prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution; the prisoners were undefended. Mr. Samuel Page, inspector of police, and Chumna Mother, a grocer, gave evidence against the prisoners, and his Worship, after taking the evidence of several other witnesses, adjourned the hearing till this day for the evidence of the Assistant to the Assay Master of Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay.

SKY RACES—A proposal is being made to have sky races at Chinchwud at the close of the Camp of Exercise. Gentlemen interested are requested to meet at the Poona Race Stand on Saturday, the 22nd instant. A large number will doubtless attend, as the prospect of a sky meeting at Chinchwud, to say the least, is both pleasant and novel.—*Poona Observer.*

WE understand that the Lady Superioress of the Convent School at this station has received a very kind letter from Lord Napier of Magdalla, informing her of the pleasure he will feel on his arrival in Poona next month in visiting the Catholic Schools attached to the Convent and in presenting the prizes awarded at the late annual examination. Great preparations are being made at the Convent School to give a hearty welcome to his Lordship.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT.—20TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHORT CAUSE.

510-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sir Charles Forbes, Baronet, and others v Munjee Mahomed Pulley and others.

LONG CAUSES.

676-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Tricum Vundravun v Rahimtools Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

19-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jayshunker Jugeshwer v Dewshunker Ramchunder—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

541-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dayal Gocouldas and another v Bhugwanjee Dwarkadas and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

752-72—Hope—Sewbux Dhunsookdas v Ruttonchund Oodmull—K Morojee.

637-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhasker Bhawoo v Bulvuntrao Bhicajee—Dallas and Lynch.

856-70—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Narayen Crustna Laud and others v Ramrutton Sukharam—Dr. Dallas.

1081-67—Khanderao—Ramchund Vassoodew and another v Mathoora—Tyabjee and Sayani.

324-72—Dallas and Lynch—The Framjee Cawasjee P Press Co v The Apollo Press Co—Manisty and Fletcher.

174-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Vullubdas Hurjevundas and another v Pestonjee Hormusjee—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

374-72—J. C. Cama—Sormull Ramjus v Gocouldas Khochaldas—Chalk and Turner.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancoovorbai, widow,—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament o Chubildas Hucum, deceased—Hurjeevun Petamber—M. H. Khan v Rakhmanibai, widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley—part heard.

FOR JUDGMENT.

474-72—Dr. Dallas—Loldas Goverdhundas v Jugonnathdas Goorubeckoodas—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

953-70—M. M Munshi—Chintoba Purshotumjee v Thacker Ruttonjee Lalljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Gocouldas Purshotumdas v Base Ace and another—Dallas and Lynch.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MR. JUSTICE GIBBS presides at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences to-day. The calendar is a light one, containing thirteen cases, in which ten prisoners are implicated. One of them, John Lonergan, is indicted for cheating in four different cases. Of the prisoners, six are Hindoos, three Mahomedans, and one European. There is one case of murder, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, two cases of attempted murder, one of buying and habitually dealing in slaves, one of an unnatural offence, one of criminal misappropriation and forgery, four cases of cheating, one of house-breaking, and one of theft. Five of the cases have been committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, three by Mr. Nana Morojee, two by Dr. A. G. Fraser, two by Mr. W. W. Loch, and one by Mr. John Kirk.

REWARD TO A POLICE OFFICER.

ON Tuesday the following paragraph appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*:—

A FORTUNATE RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—On Saturday a hack buggy driver jumped into a well at Candawady whilst under the influence of liquor. Police Constable No. 702C., on seeing what had occurred, jumped in after the drowning man and saved him. He was taken out of the well and removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

On looking at the para., Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney addressed the following letter to the Commissioner of Police:—

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

To FRANK SOUTER, Esq., C.S.I.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to enclose you Rs. 25 (twenty-five) bank notes, which if you permit present to police sepoy No. 702C., for risking his life voluntarily to rescue the life of his co-being, a hack buggy driver, who was fallen into the well at Candawady, reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of this morning, and oblige.—Yours, &c.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

CASES FOR TRIAL AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE following is a summary of the cases committed for trial at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences to-day:—

1. John Lonergan, committed by Mr. W. W. Loch, for cheating by personation.
2. John Lonergan, committed by Mr. W. W. Loch, for cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of property.
3. Mahomed, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for house-breaking by night.
4. Kanjee Laljee, committed by Mr. John Kirk, for buying and habitually dealing in slaves.
5. Shaik Ossman Shaik Ellahibux, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for an attempt to murder.
6. Kessowram Jadowram, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for an attempt to murder.
7. John Lonergan, committed by Dr. A. G. Fraser, for cheating.
8. John Lonergan, committed by Dr. A. G. Fraser, for cheating.
9. Jannoo Calloo, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
10. Ragnath Hirjee, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for theft.
11. Esnak Sajunnak, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for an unnatural offence.
12. Murdansha Shurifsha, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for murder.
13 Nanchund Roychund, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for criminal misappropriation and forgery.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a regular sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE ASSARIA POONSEY.

Mr. B. M. Waglé for the insolvent applied for leave to file a fresh petition and schedule. The original petition was filed on the 12 h July 1873, and an interim order was granted to insolvent for four months. His mother's illness and want of funds precluded him from proceeding with the petition, which was dismissed on the 2nd October last simply for want of prosecution, and not on the merits.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, on behalf of Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, opposed the application. Insolvent had been in the habit of coming to this Court and defrauding his creditors; and it was hoped he would be taught a lesson this time. His conduct was frivolous and vexatious; and his own affidavit showed he had no claim upon the indulgence of the Court.

The Commissioner refused the application.

RE KHEMJEE PEERANYA.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia moved for further time for the insolvent to file his schedule. He was to go to Kurrachee to fetch his books, without which the schdule could not be framed. The Commissioner said the application might be renewed next Court day.

RE PEERAJEE SEWAJEE.

Mr. Lang opposed an application made by the insolvent in person for an interim order. Insolvent was ordered by the High Court to deposit security for the amount of a decree passed against him. He was about to abscond to Hyderabad, but was arrested, and not having complied with the order, had ever since been kept in custody for contempt of Court. In 1871 he made a similar application to his Lordship, which was refused. The application had been renewed before Mr. Justice Green and Mr. Justice Pinhey, but both the learned judges refused it. The Commissioner said no new ground had been shown, and he therefore refused the application.

RE HORMUSJEE HOMAJEE.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted for four months.

RE RAMCRISHNA BALAL.

Mr. Tyabjee, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE DADAJEE RAGHUNATHJEE.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, on behalf of the insolvent, said his client got on the last Court day an order of protection from all his creditors except one who had not been served. That creditor had now been served, and the learned counsel applied that the order might be made applicable to him. The application was granted.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the undermentioned insolvents were dismissed for want of prosecution:—Hurry Suddoo and Narayen Suddoo, and Kondajee Alloojee Patell.

DISCHARGES.

IN the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Joita Vunarsey, a merchant, Rs. 1,296. Dosabhoy Hormusjee, a writer, Rs. 4,561. Tullokchund Oogarchund, a mehta, Rs. 2,449. Abajee Ramchunder, a contractor, Rs. 7,289. Hoosein Essak, a shop-keeper, Rs. 516. Dorabjee Hormusjee, a clerk, Rs. 2,588. Adum Sajun, a contractor, Rs. 1,084. Ardasir Dhunjeebhoy, Rs. 21,522. Balcrustna Gunsett, a labourer, Rs. 441. Bootha Nursey, a barber. Mahomed Jeitha Hemraj, a merchant. Soomar Adum, a perfumer. Bollaram Amrut, a confectioner. Hajee Moosa Hajee Sajun, a merchant.

LIEUTENANT ENGLAND'S COURT MARTIAL.

YESTERDAY the Court Martial re-assembled at the Messhouse of the 6th Brigade R.A., at Colaba, to try Lieut. A. Fountayne England, of the 9th Brigade R.A., on several charges of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, preferred against him by the prosecutor, Lieutenant-Colonel Spurway, commander of Royal Artillery in Sind. The following officers sat on the Court Martial:—President—Colonel Bond, R. A. Members—Lieut.-Col. MacLeod, 21st N. I.; Lieut.-Col. Creagh, 19th N. I.; Lieut.-Col. Disbrowe, general duty; Lieut.-Col. Bolton, general duty; Lieut. Col. Lucas, R. A.; Major Gayer, 21st N. I.; Capt. Taylor, 83rd Regt.; Capt. Murray, unattached; Lieut. Bond, 83rd Regt.; and Lieut. Hoggan, R. A. Lieut.-Col. Gilbert Cooper, Deputy Judge Advocate. Capt. Becke, 21st N. I., Interpreter.

Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey, appeared as the prisoner's friend.

Mungulram Hazareemul examined by the prosecutor said—I recognize the cheque now shown me for Rs. 250, drawn on the Bank of Bombay, Poona branch. I received the cheque from my brother in February 1871, and on presenting it at the Bank payment was refused. They told me the sahib had no money there. I never presented it again, and have received no money on it. I wrote about May this year to Lieut. England saying that the cheque had been dishonoured, and received no answer. I wrote three or four letters to the officer commanding Royal Artillery at Kurrachee about the matter, the first in May this year, the second in June, and a registered letter in July or August. When these are shown me I think I can recognize them. (The letters were here shown to the witness, who replied that he could not read English.) I employ a writer in the bazar to write my English letters, and when he is absent I employ some one else.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner—

Q. Have you ever seen me before you came to Bombay to give evidence? A. No.

Q. Is your name Mungulram Hazareemul, or is that the name of your firm? If the latter, what is your own name? A. That is the name of my firm; my name is Anoopchund Banachund.

Q. What is the name of your brother from whom you received the cheque, and where is he now? A. His name is Hazareemull Eidas, and he is now at Neemuch. He is my partner, not my brother.

Q. Have you ever received any letter at all from me on the subject of your pay? A. Yes, I received one on the 7th June from Lieut. England at Kurrachee.

Q. Produce it. A. I have forgotten to bring it with me, having left it in the house at Mazagon where I am staying.

Q. Were you aware that the cheque was given six weeks before the date on which the money fell due? A. I do not know. I presented the cheque as soon as I received it.

Q. On what date did you receive it—before or after the 16th February 1871? A. I received it, I think, some time in March, but I am uncertain about the date.

Q On what date, then, did you present it? A. One or two days after I received it.

Q. Beyond what you have told by your partner, then you know nothing whatever as to the time when this cheque was given, the circumstances under which it was given, or the arrangements between me and your partner? A. No.

Mr. W. S. Johnson, agent of the Poona branch of the New Bank of Bombay, examined by the Prosecutor:—

Q Do you know anything of the three cheques now shown you drawn upon the Poona branch, New Bank of Bombay, one dated 16th February 1871 for Rs. 253 another dated 30th April 1872, for Rs. 100; and a third for Rs. 150? A. Yes I think they were all presented to the Poona branch of the Bank, and refused payment owing to their being no account.

Q. Had Lieut. England, R.A., ever any account with the New Bank of Bombay or its Poona Branch, and was he authorized to draw on the Bank? A. He never had any account with the Poona branch of the Bank, and was not authorized to draw on the branch Bank. The second of the three cheques was sent to the Poona branch from the head office in Bombay, and refused payment.

Q. Is not the cheque for Rs. 250, dated 16th February 1871, also drawn on the Poona branch and marked "no account," and by whom is it so marked? A. Yes, it is marked by my accountant, under my orders.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner—

Q. Do you personally recollect the presentation of the cheques, dated the 30th April and 15th May 1872, respectively? A. I can only speak personally to the one, dated 30th April 1872.

Q. Then the cheque dated 15th May 1872 may never have been presented? A. There is nothing on the face of the cheque to prove that it has ever been presented.

Q. Is it not the custom of the Bank of Bombay to stamp a similar memo. to that on the cheque dated 30th April on cheques presented to them? A. Certainly not.

Q. Then what does the stamp on the cheque mean? A. I cannot answer that question, beyond that it shows it has been sent to the head office for collection.

Q. You are perhaps not aware that in 1871 and 1872 I was in communication with Cox and Co. in London with reference to their opening an account with the balance which they then held of mine in the branch Bank and your head office in Bombay, respectively? A. No, I was certainly not aware of that.

Q. You are aware, I believe, that while at Poona I drew cheques on Cox & Co., and had an account with them?

The Court declined to allow the question to be put on the ground that the question was unnecessary.

Prisoner—I am asking the witness a question as to his own personal knowledge, and in my cross examination I am allowed to ask him leading questions, as my defence depends on these sort of questions. I hope I may be allowed to ask them.

Having heard the prisoner's explanation, the Court accepted the question.

A. I have seen Lieut. England's cheques on Cox & Co. They have been brought to the bank by natives. I am not aware, but I believe, he had an account with Cox & Co. The Bank has not purchased any of his cheques as the Bank does not purchase cheques on England.

The Court—Is it usual to mark all cheques similar to the one dated 16th February with the words "no account" should the drawee not have any account at the Bank, or are cheques ever given back to the person presenting them with a verbal message only to the same effect? A. It is usual to write on the cheque when there has been an account, but in other cases it is optional with the Bank, and such a cheque might be returned with a verbal answer.

The Court—Have you any reason to believe that the cheque dated the 15th May 1872 on your Poona branch was or was not dishonoured? A. No, I have not.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, under the provisions of "The Indian Council's Act 1861," met at Poona on Friday, the 3rd October, at noon.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.

The Hon. J. Gibbs.
The Hon. A. Rogers.
The Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I
The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft.
The Hon. Narayen Wassoodewjee.
The Hon. Gunputrao Tatya Sahib Putwurdhun.
The Hon. W. C. Anderson.

Section XVII.—

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—This section does not in any way alter the title, and its meaning is simply that lands transferred to the Municipality shall vest. This Council has no power to give them away, because it is imperial property which is concerned.

The section was agreed to.

Section XVIII.—Agreed to.

Section XIX.—Agreed to.

Section XX.—On the suggestion of the Hon. Narayen Wassoodew "shall" was substituted for "may" in line 15, and the section was agreed to.

Section XXI.—

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—This is a section which was discussed a good deal in the Select Committee, and the native members strongly objected to it. The real question at issue is whether this list of taxes at present inserted in the section should be so inserted, so that the different municipalities may choose from it what taxes they please. I believe it is a good thing to have this list, but I believe that the Hon. Mr. Narayen and the Hon. Mr. Munguldas think differently, thinking that the people in the Bombay Presidency are likely to be frightened by finding such a list in the Act. This was the only reason why it was not included in the Central Provinces Municipality Act. But that must not be considered an example for the guidance of Bombay, because the circumstances of the Central Provinces and Bombay Presidency are very different as regards municipalities. In the former municipalities had not been generally in force up to the time of the introduction of the Bill, whereas the people of this Presidency have long enjoyed Act XXVI. of 1850, and from their familiarity with municipalities are not likely to be frightened by the appearance of this list in any new Act. A list like this has this benefit, that it prevents any Municipality from imposing some absurd tax which could not possibly be approved by Government. It has been suggested that instead of inserting this list in the Act, it would be preferable to circulate it independently in the villages, but my own opinion is that it would be the wiser plan to retain it in the Act, so that it may guide the people.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I think that item "g"—"any other tax, toll, or impost of special local expedience or in accordance with special local usage"—ought certainly to be struck out.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—And I think that the words "or for general purposes" in paragraph "e" ought to be expunged. Because practically this will lead to an income-tax.

His Excellency the President—I know that the idea of an income tax as a source of municipal revenue has certainly been mooted ere this.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—Mr. Pedder, the present Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, started it.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I think that the general complaint just now is that you do not at present reach the wealthy classes whilst the poor villager is heavily taxed.

His Excellency the President—Then, as far as I can judge, an income tax would work quite fairly and cause no harm, because the area of the incidence of taxation seems at present to be so limited. I may say that from a letter sent to us by the Government of India we have had the pleasure of learning that the income tax was better worked in Bombay than anywhere else in India.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—So far as my present information goes, I have no objection to the list being inserted in the Act, provided it be amended by striking out item "g." The list may really, as the Hon. Mr. Gibbs says, prove a guide to the people.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Paragraph "a" mentions a tax on houses, buildings, and lands, but I wish shops also to be included. A shop-tax is at present very often levied in the Deccan and other parts of the country.

His Excellency the President—Would you make a man pay upon his shop and his profession too?

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—It is possible to have a tax upon shops without that becoming a tax upon trades.

The Hon. Col. Anderson concurred with the Hon. Mr. Rogers.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—A shop must come under the head "building."

The Hon. Mr. Roger.—A shop may be only part of a building or may not be a building at all but a tent.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I am afraid that if this is agreed to people who have shops may be taxed both upon their shops and trades.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—But the practice is in force now. In Guzerat there is a tax which is well-known as the "shop tax."

The Hon. Col. Anderson—Both shop and trade taxes were familiar to native Governments. Suppose that a man were to tie his pocket handkerchief upon some sticks and sell pansoparee under it, he would certainly be keeping a stop which could not be called a building.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—But then that man would come under the tax on professions or trades.

It was agreed not to make the alteration suggested by the Hon. Mr. Rogers.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen reminded the Council of his objection to the words "for general purposes."

His Excellency the President—This would only be a poll-tax upon the head of the house.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—There is no such tax in existence now.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—It was common enough in the Peishwa's time.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—But under British rule it does not exist.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Such a tax upon the house is for service rendered, and why should it be imposed for general purposes?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—But people do not require to use any of these taxes unless they please. If a municipality choose to have a poll tax, why should they not be allowed to adopt it? Remarks have been made upon the number of taxes in this list, but Colonel Anderson tells me that he once had to report upon the taxes in a certain part of the country, and he found no less than 147, all coming down from the Sattara Rajahs.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—But I do not think under British administration it would be right to levy so many taxes.

His Excellency the President—I think we should allow the municipality to choose any two of the taxes upon houses, services, and for general purposes, but not the whole of them.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen and the Hon. Mr. Munguldas approved of His Excellency's suggestion.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I have been twenty-seven years in the country, and my personal experience does not lead me to the conclusion that it would be advisable to place any limit upon the number of taxes. If we are to tinker this list, I would say, leave it out altogether.

His Excellency the President—I have no objections.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I would certainly vote for any such proposition.

The whole section was struck out.

Section XXII.—Agreed to.

Sections XXIII. and XXIV.—Agreed to.

Section XXV.—

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—In this section I would like a clause to be inserted similar to what is contained in the Benglal Act, regarding the limitation of expenditure upon the police. But as some difficulties have been pointed out to me in the matter of obtaining police returns I am willing to reserve my amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The hon. member wishes to introduce a section from the proposed Bengal Act which the Governor-General has vetoed. That section, if I mistake not, declared that the expenditure per annum for the police should not exceed Rs. 200 per thousand of the population. I have told the hon. member that it is at present doubtful whether the expenditure for the police is not less than what is mentioned in the vetoed Act. I have obtained some returns upon the subject, but they are not full enough to enable us to come to a conclusion.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I am quite willing to reserve my amendment until the information is forthcoming.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—There is a good deal of objection taken to the expenditure of municipal funds on "primary education" being made obligatory, and, partly guided by the policy which has been indicated in the matter by the Supreme Government, I am willing that the clause regarding "primary education" should be left out.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—I think primary education ought to be made compulsory.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers mentioned that in Khandeish at present a number of municipalities throughout the district contribute already towards the support of a particular school at Doonga.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I find that Bombay Act II. of 1862, provides that municipal funds shall be applied to "defraying of such proportion of the cost of the construction, support, and maintenance of schools within municipal limits as may be thought fit." Perhaps we might accept the principle here laid down.

After a brief conversation, paragraph 1, under the heading "Public Instruction," was struck out, and the following sentence substituted:—

"Defraying such proportion of the cost of the construction, support, and maintenance of any schools or colleges within the municipal limits as the municipality may think fit."

In line 69, clause 2, "with the consent of the Governor-General" was inserted after "sell."

The whole section was then agreed to.

Sections XXVI., XXVII., and XXVIII.—Agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs pointed out that the majority of the clauses under the heading "General Conservancy" had been taken from the Bombay Municipal Act.

Sections XXIX., XXX., XXXI., and XXXII.—Agreed to.

Section XXXIII. was about to be agreed to, when—

The Hon. Mr. Narayen interposed—We are are now sitting in Committee upon this Bill, and I maintain that we ought to have a little time to consider each of these sections which are now being hurried over. We ought not to skim over the whole Bill, and I submit to your Excellency that this is an entirely a new mode of procedure which is being adopted now.

His Excellency the President—You were a member of the General Committee when the new Bombay Municipal Act was discussed, and you will remember that all the conservancy sections were most carefully considered.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Then you were legislating for a large city, but it is doubtful whether the whole of the stringent provisions considered to be requisite for Bombay are also necessary for the small mofussil municipalities.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—These sections were first drafted for the Mofussil Bill, and afterwards put into the Bombay Municipal Act.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—It does not follow that we are bound by that draft.

Section XXXI.—Agreed to.

Sections XXXII., XXXIII., XXXIV., XXXV., XXXVI., XXXVII., XXXVIII., XXXIX., XL., XLI., and XLII.—Agreed to.

Section XLIII.—

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I know many streets in mofussil towns where the roofs abut upon the streets.

His Excellency—One of the greatest faults of Indian houses is their tendency to get into the middle of the roadways.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I think you will find the same description of houses everywhere in the mofussil.

His Excellency the President—Then the practice is unlawful.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—If no municipalities have existed in a number of these towns, the practice can scarcely be called unlawful.

His Excellency the President—It is unlawful in its origin, because it is an encroachment upon public right. You evidently mean that people who do such things have a pr

INVENTIONS.

[illegible] of the rise in prices be exaggerated. We shall afterwards show that this rise *may* not be sufficient to effect this purpose and that it is dangerous to rely on a self-acting principle unregulated by the wisdom and prescience possessed by Government.

The other argument is general and therefore vague, but from its possessing this latter quality it imposes upon some minds. "A prohibition on exportation will interfere with trade." What is the exact meaning of this phrase? Prohibition of exportation cannot as we have said before interfere with or disturb the internal trade of the country. That will remain untouched and unaffected by any veto on our foreign exportation. When we say that a veto on foreign exportation will not affect our internal trade, we mean, of course, only for a time, for we are aware that any obstruction to foreign trade indirectly and after a time acts even upon the internal trade of a country. The only two possible exact meanings of the expression, "prohibition will interfere with trade," which remain, are—it will interfere either with the particular trade of exporting cereals from India, or it will interfere not only with this trade especially, but will also affect all other trades and industries. We may, we think, here at once get rid of this latter apprehension. There may be some, though we think few, who believe that a single interference of Government with the grain trade of a country, over which famine is impending, is of a dangerous tendency, threatening the perfect freedom which commerce demands or the exquisite sensibility of private enterprise. We may take it as certain that the confidence of the trading classes and their natural and reasonable expectation that such action would never extend beyond a season of necessity, would not be shaken by a single instance of Government interposition. The habitual custom of the Government and its express declarations are more than sufficient to repress any doubts of its unwillingness in ordinary times to disturb the laws of trade. It remains then to consider the other meaning of the expression, "prohibition will interfere with trade"—that is, prohibition will interfere with the trade of exporting cereals from India. This trade consists almost entirely of the exportation of rice which is taken for outlying Indian populations in the Mauritius, the West Indies and Demerara. It is a trade of fair extent, the average amount exported from Bengal being about 350,000 tons per annum. It is indubitable that any prohibition of exportation in this case would be a true interference with trade and that it would seriously affect this industry, nay it might actually destroy it. For the delicacy of the operations of commerce is such that any interruption of a trade is often sufficient to put an end to it, and the Governor-General, if he determines on prohibition and if rain falls within the next three months, will be exposed to the reproach that he unnecessarily injured a prosperous and increasing commerce. Here then we have the argument nakedly and fully before us. The question is one of dreadful import, and the decision will be far-reaching. But what heart can doubt, or who can hesitate at such a moment when the interval is so short and darkness and death in its worst shape are invading the land? On the one hand, we have a trade seriously affected, perhaps destroyed, for we will not blink a tittle of the matter, and the certainty of great obloquy if it turns out that the prohibition was an unnecessary precaution. On the other hand, is the possibility of death to thousands whom the exportations might have saved: thousands who are not irremediably doomed to die (for there is, it is believed, a sufficiency of food in India if it be preserved there and husbanded properly), but whom *laissez faire* or the "cold spurt of a pen" may consign to the protracted agonies of famine.

We have already urged, and do again urge as strongly as we can, that all exportation from India, and from Burmah except to India, should be absolutely and at once prohibited. The reasons which induce us to hold this opinion are three, but before giving these reasons we will state two fundamental maxims which strongly influence our judgment and have probably led us to the conclusion against exportation. These maxims are:—In the presence of such an awful calamity as famine it is far better to err on the safe side of over-precaution; and, secondly, every saving is of grave importance, the smallest quantity preserved to the country and thrown upon the market may have a serious effect in lowering prices at the time of our greatest need. Our reasons for prohibition are—

1.—Many exporting merchants are bound by contract to send rice out of the country. A sense of mercantile honour, the dislike to legal proceedings, or the fear of losing their customers will induce them to continue their exportations. As a matter of fact, exportation of rice is going on at the present moment. The East Indian Railway has had to notify that their reduction in the prices of carriage applies only to carriage up-country and not to cereals carried down thence to Calcutta; and food, invaluable food, for which if the heaven remain dry no substitute can ever be found, is leaving the country. It is even doubtful whether the natives will use the rice imported from Burmah. Exportation at such a crisis as the present can only be justified by the economical law laid down by Adam Smith that "the unlimited, unrestrained freedom of the corn trade, as it is the only effectual preventive of the miseries of a famine, so it is the best palliative of the inconvenience of a dearth. If this is not a law of universal application, those who rely on it are bound to prove that it applies to India. It is certain that its expounder did not consider it as capable of such application, for he himself mentions two exceptions to it. Now a careful study of the celebrated "Digression concerning the Corn Trade and Corn Laws" will show that Adam Smith would not have applied his dictum to a country circumstanced as India now is. He is merely speaking of a country surrounded by or adjacent to other food-producing nations from whose surplus the wants of the country suffering can be supplied. He says—"The larger the continent, the easier the communication through all the different parts of it, both by land and water, the less would any one particular part of it ever be exposed to either of these calamities (that is dearth and famine), the scarcity of any one country being more likely to be relieved by the plenty of some other." But what would he have said if the country attacked were separated from relief either by geographical position or the habits of her people? What if a sufficiency to relieve her wants could not be imported, or her children preferred to die rather than eat sea-borne rice? Adam Smith admits that "in a Swiss canton or in some of the little states of Italy it may, perhaps, be necessary to restrain the exportation of corn," and thereby shows that the inaccessibility or remoteness from the sea, the case of a Swiss department or an inland Italian duchy, would justify a prohibition on exportation. India is in reality in the same position. She is the only large producer of the food upon which her inhabitants exist; she cannot supply her wants by importation and must rely almost entirely upon her own resources.

There is no real analogy between her case and that of a European State surrounded by fertile and overflowing countries within its reach and producing the same kinds of food as are consumed within it limits. There are no neighbouring nations from which India's only food can be imported in sufficient quantities, to relieve her distress, for we must speak of the imports from Burmah and Siam as insignificant when we remember the millions of this country. India must look to herself and to the food which is now within her borders for her own salvation, nor can she expect effectual aid and assistance from without. Her only safety lies in husbanding her own supplies, and the true simile is, in her case, a besieged town shut off from all present help and obliged to trust alone to frugality and the most rigorous economy. It would be madness to export food from a besieged town; it is equally unreasonable to export food from India, and in both cases, the assumed one and the living example, exportation means one thing, and one thing only—death to the class whose wants that exportation would have supplied.

2.—The rise in prices may not have risen sufficiently high to prevent exportation. The rise in prices depends on the general alarm, and the alarm and fear of the future may not have become sufficiently excited to reach the true platform. The operations of the human mind in arriving at a definite conclusion, even of fact, are unaccountable, and the vague feelings of the community make, at the best, but an imperfect test. It is a dangerous statement to make, and it is a still more dangerous experiment to rely on the statement, that the alarm of the country has reached the true step, and that the consequent rise of prices is an infallible means of keeping all the food in the country. No speculative thinker or writer has ever ventured so far as this; it is one thing to assert that high prices retain food in a country, it is quite a different thing to say that prices are sufficiently high. If the prices are not sufficiently high, food will be exported or wasted, and the resources of the besieged town will be either given in exchange for money which cannot be eaten, or squandered before the real pinch comes on. Natural laws of supply and demand gravitate with sure and certain tendencies, but they are not all sufficient, and their results require occasionally to be hastened. If their basis is, as it must be, the general feeling of the community, they themselves cannot be more fixed and certain than that basis which is of all things the most unstable. A Government cannot and ought not to rest its determinations solely upon the feelings of its people, upon their anxious but faulty prognosis of the distant evil, but from its coign of vantage to provide for the coming distress, relying not merely upon the common expectation, but also upon its own foresight and provision. To trust only to the laws of demand and supply in a famine, is for a Government to abdicate its functions of foresight and precaution.

One third reason may be deemed sentimental and may raise a smile on the lips of our readers, but we attach importance to it nevertheless. The prohibition of exportation would give greater confidence to the natives and would strengthen the heart and hand of every benevolent man among them when once it was thus brought home to them beyond a doubt that the Government was thoroughly in earnest in its anxiety. As long as the natives do not entertain this belief, great waste will go on among them, and their resources will not be husbanded with the rigid self-restraint and economy that the circumstances of the country demand. In every household, even in those in which strict economy is practised, some uncared for waste daily takes place and superfluities, at least what we call superfluities in a time of famine, abound. The prohibition would act as a proclamation from the highest authority that a dreadful crisis was imminent which would tax the utmost capabilities of the country; the margins of extravagance would be contracted tightly, and every adult man and woman in India would be taught the instantaneous necessity of looking from the present to the future and of providing against a great and terrible calamity and danger. The true simile of a besieged town would be brought home to their minds, and a note of preparation would be sounded in every house and cottage throughout the land.

INDIAN ITEMS.

On the motion of the Government Advocate, Mr. A. W. Wollaston, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and late Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Cawnpore, has been enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court, N. W. P.

ACCIDENT AT THE CIRCUS.—Madam Leon, one of the equestrienne members of the Circus Company, at present located on the Maidan, met with an accident by falling off a horse, on Thursday evening, while performing. The injuries she sustained were not of a very serious nature, but it will be some time before she will again make her appearance in public.—*Englishman.*

A DECLARATION.—Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, junior, accompanied by Mr. Lowe, the barrister, and Mr. Morgan, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, applied on Saturday to the magistrate, and was allowed to make a statutary declaration denying the truth of certain alleged defamatory imputations made on Mr. Tonnerre's character by Mr. Troplong, the late French Consul. The alleged defamatory matter was considered both by Mr. Lowe and the magistrate to be insufficient to furnish grounds for a criminal prosecution.—*Id.*

CABUL.

1st November.—The following news has been received from Jelallabad:—

"The roads from Cabul to Peshawar are not safe. The merchants with their goods are generally plundered at Numla and Futtehabad, and when complaints are made to the Hakim of Jelallabad, he instead of making the depredators make good the losses, receives bribes himself and acquits them. The merchants have sent in a complaint to the Amir, and it is very likely he will take the matter into consideration."

2nd.—The Amir in Durbar addressed the sons of the late Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan as follows:—

"I had arranged to give you employment in the regular troops, but as you seem dissatisfied with my arrangement you are at liberty to go where you like."

The fact is that the Sirdars and Khans of Cabul are much dissatisfied with the Amir, and are one by one leaving the city. Some have gone to Persia, others to Peshawur and Cashmere *via* Lughman.

3rd.—The following news has been obtained from Herat:—

"Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan, the Governor of Herat, has ordered two thousand troops to be sent to the frontier towards Murve Shahjehan. A detachment of Persian troops has been ordered by the Shah of Persia to be stationed on the frontier adjoining Yamoot, which has been taken by the Russians. Tukka is also threatened by them. The Persian force stationed at Mazindran has gone there.

4th.—The following news has been given by an arrival from Tajkund:—

"The Russian General who took with him some Khiva Chiefs, treated them very honorably. He conferred on some of them grand *khillats* at Tajkund, and allowed them to return to Khiva. The General has sent a number of the Chiefs to St. Petersburgh by dawk."

5th.—An arrival from Buddukhshan has given the the following news:

"The Buddukhshanees have risen again. The Amir's troops stationed at Fyzabad in Buddukhshan are under difficulties, because the Mulkea people have assembled in great numbers and have declined to pay the revenue to the Amir's officials. The Governor of Bulkh has sent a reinforcement to Buddukhan, but to no use, as the Buddukhshanees do not fight in the usual way; they fight for one day and then disappear for a week."

6th.—News has been received from Bajore that the men of that place, hearing that the Amir was going to send troops to punish them, have desired the people of Dair, Swat and Boonair, to join them to oppose the Amir. If this plan is carried out by the Bajorees, there will be two hundred thousand men opposed to the Amir, who will not find it an easy task to over come them.—*Delhi Gazette.*

IS THE PROHIBITION OF RICE NECESSARY?

(Indian Observer.)

"VARIOUS suggestions," says Lord Northbrook in his resolution of the 7th of November, "have been received to the effect that the Government should interfere with the trade in grain, either by prohibiting the exportation of this most important article, or by undertaking the general purchase and distribution of it throughout large tracts of country, or by regulating in some manner the prices of it in the markets." The resolution then goes on to say that the Government is not at present prepared to adopt any one of these measures, though it reserves to itself the discretion of following one or all of these suggestions, should the extreme necessity of the country demand such a course. We propose to examine one of these suggestions not in a spirit of criticism, but with the sincere and earnest desire of contributing our quota to the general consideration of the requirements of the community, a subject which is now exercising the mind of every thinking man throughout India. Before entering upon the proposed examination we will consider what is an interference with trade. It is commonly said that the purchase and distribution by Government of large quantities of food would be such an interference. But this is a mere popular expression, borrowed not from the language of scientific investigation, but from the self-interest of traders. When the speculative writers speak of restrictions on trade, they mean monopolies, heavy duties, bounties on exportations or restraints upon exportation. They insist, it is true, that it is not advantageous for Government to undertake what is better left to private enterprise, that it cannot compete with the perpetual care bestowed by individuals on their undertakings, and that its management is always costly. But beyond this they do not go, nor can we see how they could with propriety. Government when it buys food is simply a purchaser on a large scale. The purchase of commodities in great quantities by a private individual or an incorporated company could not be called an interference with trade in the proper sense of the expression, nor can we see that when a Government steps in, it makes any difference that the purchase is effected by that body rather than by any other. Nor can the after distribution of the commodity purchased make any difference. Any large purchaser may, if he likes, after his purchase either dole the subject of it out to his dependants, scatter it in gifts or retail it in small quantities. The original purchase was a perfectly fair mercantile transaction; the subsequent dealing with the commodity may excite the jealousy of small traders, but the transaction cannot properly be called an interference with trade. Change the name of the purchaser, and you do not attach new incidents to the event. The same economical rules must be applied in such a matter as this to the action of Government as are applied to those of individuals. It may be disadvantageous to Government to undertake such a matter, but in doing so they cannot be said to interfere with trade. To use such an expression would be to borrow the language and clamours of popular error and self-interest.

We now proceed to examine one of the suggestions mentioned by Lord Northbrook. Should the exportation of rice and other cereals from India, and from Burmah except to India, be absolutely prohibited or not? Two arguments are generally made use of against total and absolute prohibition of exportation. It is objected that the natural and necessary rise in prices is of itself alone sufficient to prevent exportation and to keep all grain within the country, and secondly it is urged that the proposed restriction on exportation would seriously interfere with trade. We will assume for the present that the natural rise in prices will have the effect that those who are opposed to restriction on exportation attach to it, and that this rise will be sufficient, without any Government proclamation or interference to prevent any food from being exported from India. But if this be so, and if the expansion of price is really so efficacious, we may here ask—where is the harm of imposing a veto on exportation? It is evident that such a veto must be perfectly inoffensive, inasmuch as no grain can, by the assumption, leave the country, and the prohibition affecting only the export trade will in no way dis-

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

("TIMES'" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIERRA LEONE HARBOUR, SEPT. 27.

THE Amtrix left Madeira on the evening of the 19th, and at daybreak on the 21st entered the harbour of Palmas, the capital of Grand Canary. We looked on the last town of stone that we shall see for many a long day, but could not go on shore, the ship being placed under quarantine. We had a clean bill of health, but the cholera was raging in Vienna, and that was quite enough for the municipal authorities of Palmas. The Canaries form a valetudinarian community: the yellow flag is their standard; they hold off the world at arm's length; all seaports, except those of Spain, are plaguebelos, unblessed by quarantine, and all foreign vessels are freighted with disease. In their eyes the principal imports of America and Africa are yellow fever and dysentry; of Europe, cholera and typhus. However, there is much communication between Spain and these islands. Grand Canary is a winter resort, and has its opera at that season of the year. The island is of barren appearance when viewed from the sea, but the number of towns and villages, resembling in the distance white flocks of sheep, show that it must contain some principle of wealth; and, in fact, it produces abundantly corn, wine, and, above all, cochineal. The inhabitants are Spaniards of pure blood, for the aborigines have long since been extinct. It is probable that the Carthaginians had trading factories upon these islands, and obtained thence the weed orchilla for their purple dyes. It is known that they possessed a colony in the ocean beyond the Pillars of Hercules, and that in troublous times they spoke of emigrating thither, and thus obtaining refuge from their enemies. In the 14th century some Norman mariners in the service of Castile re-discovered the Canaries, which have since then remained under Spanish rule. The Guanches, or original natives, were of Berber or Moorish race—a long haired, dark eyed people, growing corn, ignorant of metal, their weapons horn-pointed, their razors of stone, and sacredly preserving, in Egyptian fashion, the bodies of their dead.

Without dropping anchor, and thus escaping harbour dues, the Ambriz deposited a mail-bag in the health boat, and then proceeded on her way. We passed, well out at sea, the desolate shores of the Sahara. The people who dwell in the region adjoining the coast are called the Tribe of Thievee. They live on the milk of their camels, neither eating solid food nor drinking water for weeks at a time. They have no canoes or materials to build them with, but the Canary Islanders fish off their coast, and obtain a plentiful harvest of cod, bream, and sole. On the night of the 24th we passed Cape Verde, a small headland with a lighthouse beyond the Senegal, erected by the French. This light marked our arrival on the Guinea Coast; but during the two previous days we had received other testimony from the shore. At seventy miles distance from land a butterfly made its appearance on board; next came a beautiful dove; its wings were weary, and it perched upon the deck. Then a troop of swallows accompanied the ship, dashing to and fro in the light blue air, and near Cape Verde a bat fluttered among us, and almost touched us with its wings.

Even the most industrious of men find it difficult to study at sea, and on board most passenger ships universal indolence prevails. The Ambriz, however, is an exception to the rule. The deck is an observatory where the officers of the Staff take the sun with pocket sextants, compare chronometers, work out problems in Norie, and hail with pleasure the new stars and constellations which appear, night after night, above the margin of the sea towards the south. The saloon is half a brigade office, half a library; the table is strewed with despatches, African Blue-books, and old-fashioned quartos of travel. There are nearly 40 second-service officers on board, all thirsting for knowledge, and, as all of them cannot study at first hand the authorities on Ashantee, Sir G. Wolseley has directed Captain Brackenbury to prepare a paper "On the causes which have led to the Ashantee War," and Captain Huyshe to prepare one upon the "Topography of the Gold Coast." Captain Brackenbury, R. A., has the appointment of Assistant Military Secretary. He was formerly Professor of Military History at the Royal Academy of Woolwich. He received the Legion of Honour and the Iron Cross. Captain Huyshe served on Sir Garnet's staff in the Red River Expedition, of which he has published an interesting narrative.

On arriving at Cape Coast Castle Sir Garnet Wolseley will be sworn in as Governor. He will arm with the Snider and discipline a limited Native force, and encourage the Fantee chiefs to take the field with all their followers. It is intended also to obtain recruits from other Settlements. For this purpose Lieutenant Gordon, of the 93rd Highlanders, will remain at Sierra Leone; Captain Godwin, of the 103rd Fusiliers, will proceed to Lagos; and Lieutenant Bolton of the 1st West India Regiment, to Accra. Captain Furze, of the 42d Highlanders, and Lieutenant Saunders, R.A., will go to Bathurst, on the Gambia. Commissary O'Connor, who has had much experience upon the Coast, will stay at Cape Palmas to hire Native labourers. These Kroos, as they are called, go out to service as sailors, canoe hands, and men-of-all-work; but recruiting at Sierra Leone and the Gambia, &c., is an experiment, which may fail through no fault of those intrusted with the work. In course of time I believe that a great African army might be organized, but in such country as this all innovation must be gradual. It is scarcely possible that a large force can be raised at short notice except on the Gold Coast itself; there the Fantees are perfectly willing to accept muskets and to fire them off at all hours of the day and night, then to throw them up in the air, catch them, and perform a pirouette. But they have contracted a habit of running away which they cannot be cured of by a two months' drill. There is not, I venture to assert, the least prospect of the Commander-in-Chief being able to bring this war to an honourable termination without European troops. They need not exceed 2,000 in number, they need not be employed for more than two months; but they are essential to the success of this expedition, as Sir G. Wolseley will discover before he has been long upon the Gold Coast. The Fantees may prove useful as an auxiliary force, but there must be a nucleus of men who will obey orders and stand fire. In a battle between Ashantees and Fantees the latter, even when drilled, will in all probability throw down their new rifles, take to their heels, and leave their white officers to be butchered by the enemy. The Houssas are good soldiers, but are merely a handful of men; their country is in Central Africa, and operations should be commenced in December. It is declared that the climate would devastate our troops, and the Bush is supposed to be a lair of pestilence and an abode of death. Such at one time was my own opinion, but personal experience has taught me that inactive life in the jungle is less dangerous than an active life upon the coast. It is the opinion of all Anglo-Africans with whom I have conversed upon this subject that European troops would suffer little if they were marched into the interior as soon as they arrived upon the coast, kept upon the march till their work was done, and then speedily reshipped.

The commercial resources of the Gold Coast are immense, but can never be fully developed till a lasting peace has been secured; and such a peace can only be secured by means of vigorous war against the Ashantees. It is true that they have invaded our Protectorate, partly in order to obtain free access to the coast. Yet with this rational desire for trade is mingled the passion of conquest and Imperial sway. They can never forget that they once conquered the Fantees, and that we ourselves were at one time their vassals. They may retire for a time across the Prah, but it will be only, as history proves, to return against our territory. In Abyssinia the British army resembled a wave of the sea—it rushed in upon the land and retired, leaving nothing behind. But in West Africa it may be rather compared to an inundation of the Nile. We desire to secure for the Ashantees the same rights on our territory as the Fantees possess, and also to secure for Fantees and Englishmen the same rights in Ashantee territory as the Ashantees themselves possess. Mines of gold, which are, perhaps, the richest in the world, will be opened, and will speedily be worked by British negroes from Sierra Leone. It has always been the policy of the Ashantees to prevent the inland nations from trading with the coast. A barrier to commerce and civilization will thus be removed.

("TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT.)

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE, AUG. 29.

THE steamship Ambriz, Captain Smart Commander, arrived here from Liverpool early on the morning of the 27th, having on board Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley and 40 officers, including Colonel M'Neil, V.C., the chief of the Staff and the second in command of the expedition; Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C.; Major Home, R.E.; Major Baker; Deputy Controller Irvine, C. M. G.; Major Baker Russell, and Lord Gifford. Mr. Strahan, the newly-appointed administrator of Lagos, was also a passenger. Sir Garnet Wolseley and his Staff landed early and proceeded to Government House, where they were hospitably received by the Governor-in-Chief, Mr Berkeley. Great curiosity was shown by the inhabitants to see the General sent out from England to conquer the great King of the Ashantees, and the other military celebrities. Sir Garnet Wolseley and his officers were very well received by the native population here, much surprise being expressed by them at Sir Garnet's youthful appearance.

All the officers who landed from the Ambriz were eager in their demands to be shown Major Bravo's now celebrated "shoot," but as it had already been removed by the Governor-in-Chief's orders, to the great joy of the inhabitants of Freetown, they were doomed to disappointment.

The Ambriz had on board a large quantity of supplies, including two traction engines and some waggons. Major Home, R. E., who is in charge of the engineering department of the expedition, shipped here a large number of native carpenters and blacksmiths to work at Cape Coast. On his arrival he will immediately proceed to construct a road fit, for traction engines to run upon, between Cape Coast and Elmina. This road, when completed, will be of vast service, and will be the only important attempt at road-making undertaken on the Gold Coast during 100 years of English rule. It is reported here that Sir Garnet Wolseley applied to the War Office for a much larger number of traction engines and waggons, but was refused them. This certainly ought to be remedied, and more traction engines and waggons sent out. They will be invaluable for moving men and supplies as soon as roads are constucted. The Ambriz, having taken on board a large quantity of live stock and fresh provisions for Cape Coast, left here about 8 o'clock in the evening. Load complaints were made by her passengers of the want of accommodation, and a representation on the subject, signed by every military officer on board, has been forwarded to the Quartermaser-general. All the officers accompanying Sir Garnet Wolseley were dressed in a light, serviceable uniform, specially designed for this expedition. The quantity of personal luggage brought by them seemed very moderate indeed. The question of the quantity of luggage to be allowed to each officer will be a matter of very great importance in the present expedition. One of the great obstacles Sir Garnet Wolseley will have to contend with is the enormous difficulty of procuring carriage.

Lieutenant Gordon, of the 93rd Highlanders, one of the officers who accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley, has been left here to raise native recruits for service on the Gold Coast. The garrison here has been reduced to one officer and 39 men, a force amply sufficient for our present needs. Two other officers have been despatched to the Gambia to raise native troops there. Commissary O'Connor will be landed at Cape Palmas. He will remain there some time, and raise there a corps of labourers from among the Kroomen who live on that part of the coast, and who make admirable porters. Sir Garnet Wolseley, and most of the officers with him, will proceed direct to Cape Coast, but Colonel Evelyn Wood, V. C., and several other officers, will land at Elmina. Colonel Wood, who will rank locally during the war as Brigadier-General, will take command at Elmina, and will try if possible to raise and discipline a native force from the tribes about Elmina. It is much to be feared, however, that the recent events on the coast will render Colonel Wood's task unusually arduous at the present time. The population he will have to deal with have never been considered very good fighting men; they have shown themselves hostile to us throughout the war, and their enmity to us will have been increased by our late reverses. If Colonel Wood, with the limited time at his disposal, can raise from such materials a serviceable corps, he will accomplish a feat not unworthy of "Chinese, Gordon" himself.

Although Sir Garnet Wolseley has received very large powers from the Colonial Office, he is still tied down in some respects in a most extraordinary way. The present charter of the Gold Coast Government provides that, in case of the death or absence of the Governor, the Government shall be assumed by the person who is acting at the time as Collector of Customs. However suitable such an arrangement may be in times of peace, in the present case it would be an absurd and mischievous arrangement for the Collector, or Acting Collector, of Customs to undertake the control of a purely military undertaking. Now power has been given to Sir Garnet Wolseley to suspend the present charter. Sir Garnet Wolseley's first step on landing at Cape Coast will therefore have to be to appoint Colonel M'Neil, V. C., the second in command of the expedition, to act as Collector of Customs at Cape Coast, to secure that in case any accident happens to himself the Government shall fall into the hands of Colonel M'Neil. It is certainly strange that no power has been given to Sir Garnet Wolseley to suspend, at least for a time, the present charter of the Gold Coast Government.

The articles on the extraordinary sanitary state of Freetown published in *The Times* have given great satisfaction here, and have been republished here by all the local journals. The Governor-in-Chief, Mr. Berkeley, has been actively occupied since his arrival in endeavouring to counteract the injurious effect of some of the so-called sanitary steps previously adopted here. He has taken the judicious step of appointing a Commission, consisting of Surgeon-Major Dr. Robert Waters, the Colonial Surgeon, the Colonial Engineer, and the Sanitary Inspector, to devise some steps to meet the present evil. Sargeon-Major Dr. Waters may be described as the initiator of all sanitary measures in West Africa, as it was his report on the sanitary condition of Freetown which induced Mr. Pope Hennessy to address Lord Kimberley on the subject. Very good results might be anticipated from the operations of this Commission, but that, unfortunately, its operations will be greatly curtailed, as the larger part of the funds available for sanitary purposes has been already expended in carrying out operations which have been pronounced by every professional man who has been consulted on the subject as having been deeply injurious to this town. The following incident would be ludicrous if it did not refer to a subject involving the lives of perhaps hundreds. The Earl of Kimberley has written a despatch, dated the 25th of June 1873, "Sierra Leone, 246," directing the officer administering the Government here to convey his warm thanks to the Colonial Surgeon, among others, "for the spirit and zeal which have actuated him in his successful attempt to improve the sanitary state of Freetown."

At the very time when this communication is conveyed to Dr. Robert Smith, the Colonial Surgeon, a gentleman who enjoys a great local reputation, he writes a letter, addressed to the Governor, emphatically condemning the steps which have been taken. Dr. Smith says he agrees with the opinions expressed by Dr. Waters, and adds that, after a lengthened experience, he can never remember the sanitary condition of Freetown worse than it is at present. The streets, he says, everywhere are bad, while the condition of two of the largest districts can only be described as deplorable. It is surely a fit subject for investigation how the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been so deluded as to be induced to write a despatch thanking officers for doing acts with which they repudiate all connexion, and which they pronounce to have been injurious to the health of the Colony. The benevolent exertions of Lord Kimberley to improve the sanitary condition of the West African Settlements will be indeed useless if he cannot obtain more reliable information to guide him than that which induced him to write a congratulatory despatch on the sanitary condition of this Colony at a time when, in addition to all the diseases peculiar to this coast, small-pox was attacking annually one in every 13 of the population.

How and why such information was supplied to Lord Kimberley would furnish a curious and interesting subject for investigation, and Lord Kimberley, it is to be hoped, will probe the matter to the bottom. Some of the English journals which quote my letter on the subject fall into the grave error of supposing that the lamentable description of the state of sanitary matters, published in *The Times* of the 20th of August, referred to Cape Coast. This is not so. The description given referred to Freetown, where profound peace prevails; where there is no reason why an intelligent system of sanitation ought not to be in force. In the present distracted state of the Gold Coast, allowances might well be made for any deficiencies there, but Colonel Harley, with the assistance of Deputy Surgeon-General Home, V. C. C. B., manfully exerted himself to meet the emergency. The English public will be able to judge why the West Coast of Africa has so horrible a reputation when in the English chief town on the coast the state of things I described prevailed. Can any surprise be felt at Sierra Leone being called the "White Man's Grave?"

(To be continued.)

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